

### The Deficiency Bill Reported Com.

WASHINGTON, Feb 8, 1854.  
Mr Everett's speech to day did not do that gentle-

confirmed was Mr. Borland, Minister to Central America. August Belmont's nomination was also confirmed. The nomination of Mc Eames, late an assistant editor of the

UNITED STATES MILITIA,  
The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from  
the War Department, transmitting an abstract of the re-

Mr PRATT, (whig) of Md., presented a remonstrance against the construction of any railroad on Pennsylvania

been able to get into the galleries. There were several hundreds at the doors now. He hoped the liberality, if not the gallantry, of Senators would adopt the motion.

Mr. WALKER, (dem.) of Cal., said that the presence of

The motion, therefore, could not be agreed to. In the meantime women flocked into the reporters' gallery, old men and venerable Judges of the Supreme Court standing, while all the seats were occupied by women.

Mr. PRATT, (whig) of Md., reported a bill incorporating the National Hotel Company, in Washington.

THE FRENCH SPOILATION BILL  
Was taken up, by yeas 18, nays 17, and read through.  
Mr. DODGE, (dem ) of Iowa, moved an additional section for the punishment of a United States attorney at

THE NEBRASKA BILL.—SPEECH OF MR. EVERETT.  
Mr. EVERETT, (whig) of Mass., said that if time had

permitted he would have been glad to have expressed his views at length upon the constitutional and historical questions involved in the subject of the Territory. But,

since the bill had been reported, did not allow of an opportunity for the necessary examination of those points. The relations of this government with the Indians was

and who could say that as respected them this bill had been properly matured? Equally connected with the subject was the question of slavery. It would

last point, in order to understand the true bearing of the question. In speaking upon this bill he would do so for himself, and for no one else. He would speak as one who

had been and was now a cordial supporter of the compromise of 1850. He desired to give the reasons why he could not vote for this bill. A great question was pre-

Slaves of two independent States hereafter to be admitted into this Union, now numbering thirty one independent States, and destined to include a far greater number

of new States. These Territories were now apparently a wilderness. The time would come when these now wild regions, scarcely existing as territories, would be converted

time was not distant when Kansas and Nebraska, now unknown, will become States as familiar to the people as the names of Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky are to their own children. Nebraska and Kansas occupied that position

with respect to the future of this country: the Persia and Media once did to Asia. Their waters, which, at their fountains, trickled through ice, rolled on and onward till they reached the highway of the world. Breaking through

them would flow the commerce of the West to the waters of the Pacific. Cities of vast magnitude would arise on the banks of their noble rivers. Agriculture would reclaim the immense plains now roamed by savages and the wild buffalo; and

The basis of the constitution of a free government, religion and all the arts of civilized life would be found there, adding grace and beauty to the gifts of nature and the bounties of Providence? During his former Congressional career he had always been a

never voted against an appropriation for any measure that promoted the interests of the West, and he regretted now that he could not give his support to the bill of the committee proposing to establish two territorial governments.

been able to give the bill his support. The hasty examination which he had given the subject while before the committee had disclosed to his mind objections to the bill, and subsequent reflection had











last year in Congressional legislation, and been ad-

Since Salia Anna is found to sell, since so is she.

year the main for speculation, and the absence of

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